

# THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME XVII.

MAYSVILLE, KY., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1897.

NUMBER 12.

## M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE.

The President Advises Congress of the Affairs of State.

## CURRENCY FIRST TREATED.

United States Notes Should Be Exchanged For Gold Only.

## CUBAN QUESTION DISCUSSED.

For Various Reasons the Chief Executive Considers the Recognition of Belligerency of Insurgents as Unwise at Present.

Washington, Dec. 6.—President McKinley's first message to the Fifty-fifth congress, which was read in both branches, is substantially as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It gives me pleasure to extend greeting to the fifty-fifth congress assembled in regular session at the seat of government, with many of whose senators and representatives I have been associated in the legislative service.

Their meeting occurs under felicitous conditions justifying sincere congratulation and calling for our grateful acknowledgments to a beneficent Providence.

A matter of genuine satisfaction is the growing feeling of fraternal regard and unification of all sections of our country, the incompleteness of which has too long delayed realization of the highest blessings of the Union. The public questions which now most engross us are lifted far above either partisanship, prejudice of former sectional differences. They affect every part of our common country alike.

Tariff legislation having been settled by the extra session of congress, the question next pressing for consideration is that of the currency.

The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear easier when we recall the financial operations of the government since 1866. On the 30th day of June of that year we had outstanding demand liabilities in the sum of \$728,808,447.41. On the 1st of January, 1870, these liabilities had been reduced to \$443,880,405.68.

The interest bearing debt of the United States on the 1st day of December, 1897, was \$847,305,020. The government money now outstanding (Dec. 1) consists of \$346,681,016 of United States notes, \$107,703,289 of treasury notes issued by authority of the law of 1890, \$384,003,504 of silver certificates and \$61,280,761 of standard silver dollars.

The brief review of what was accomplished from the close of the war to 1893 makes unreasonable and groundless any distrust either of our financial ability or soundness; while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must admonish congress of the immediate necessity of so legislating as to make the return of the condition then prevailing impossible.

### Currency Remedy.

There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil. Before we can find the true remedy we must appreciate the real evil.

The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money, that is, keeping all of them at par with gold.

We surely cannot be longer heedless of the burden this imposes upon the people, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the government, but a dangerous menace to the national credit.

It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation, made easy by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve for their redemption. We have \$900,000,000 of currency which the government by solemn enactment has undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government.

The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its debts are not required to be paid in gold.

### No Fixed Gold Revenue.

The government without any fixed gold revenue is pledged to maintain gold redemption, which it has steadily and faithfully done and which under the authority now given it will continue to do so.

The law which requires the government after having redeemed its United States notes to pay them out again as current funds demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve. This is especially so in the case of business panic and when the revenues are insufficient to meet the expenses of the government. At such times the government has no other way to supply its deficit and maintain redemption but through the increase of its bonded debt, as during the administration of my predecessor when \$262,315,400 of four and a half per cent. bonds were issued.

With our revenues equal to our expenses, there would be no deficit requiring the issuance of bonds. But if the gold reserve falls below \$100,000,000, how will it be replenished except by selling more bonds? Is there any other way practicable under existing law?

If no further legislation is had and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then congress should give the secretary of the treasury authority to sell bonds at long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law.

### Exchange Notes For Gold.

I earnestly recommend as soon as the receipts of the government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government, and that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart, and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty.

If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from

the government, he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it.

The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the government issued an interest bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes—a non-interest bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again and be followed by another bond issue to redeem them—another interest bearing debt to redeem a non-interest bearing debt.

In my view it is of the most importance that the government should be relieved from the burden of providing all the gold required for exchanges and export.

This responsibility is alone borne by the government without any of the usual and necessary banking powers to help itself. The banks do not feel the strain of gold redemption. The whole strain rests upon the government.

I concur with the secretary of the treasury in his recommendation that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited for circulation, and that the tax on circulating notes secured by deposit of such bonds be reduced to one-half of one per cent. per annum.

I also join him in recommending that authority be given for the establishment of national banks with the minimum capital of \$25,000. This will enable the smaller villages and agricultural regions of the country to be supplied with currency to meet their needs.

I recommend that the issue of national bank notes be restricted to the denomination of ten dollars and upward.

If these suggestions meet the approval of congress, then I would recommend that national banks be required to redeem their notes in gold.

### The Cuban Question.

The most important problem with which this government is now called upon to deal pertaining to its foreign relations concerns its duty toward Spain and the Cuban Insurrection.

The story of Cuba for many years has been one of unrest; growing discontent; an effort toward a larger enjoyment of liberty and self control; of organized resistance to the mother country. For no enduring period since the enfranchisement of the continental possession of Spain in the western continent has the condition of Cuba or the policy of Spain toward Cuba not caused concern to the United States.

The prospect from time to time that the weakness of Spain's hold upon the island and the political vicissitudes and embarrassments of the home government might lead to the transfer of Cuba to a continental power called forth, between 1823 and 1860 various emphatic declarations of the policy of the United States to permit no disturbance of Cuba's connection with Spain unless in the direction of independence or acquisition by the United States through purchase.

The revolution which began in 1868 lasted for ten years, despite the strenuous efforts of the successive peninsular governments to suppress it.

The overtures made by General Grant were refused and the war dragged on, entailing great loss of life and treasure and increased injury to American interests besides throwing enhanced burdens of neutrality upon this government.

### The Present Insurrection.

The present insurrection broke out in February, 1895. The revolt and the efforts to subdue it carried destruction to every quarter of the island, defying the efforts of Spain for its suppression. The civilized code of war has been disregarded, no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans.

The existing conditions cannot but fill this government and the American people with the gravest apprehension. There is no desire on the part of our people to profit by the misfortunes of Spain. We have only the desire to see the Cubans prosperous and contented, enjoying that measure of self-control which is the inalienable right of man.

The offer made by my predecessor in April, 1896, tendering the friendly offices of this government, failed. Then only could Spain act in the promised direction of her own motion and after her own plans.

The cruel policy of concentration was instituted Feb. 16, 1896. The productive districts controlled by the Spanish armies were depopulated. The agricultural laborers were brought in the garrron towns, their lands laid waste. This policy the late cabinet of Spain justified as a necessary measure of war and as a means of cutting off supplies from the insurgents. It was utterly failed as a war measure. It was not civilized warfare. It was extermination.

### Entered Protests.

Against this abuse of the rights of war I have felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and earnest protest of this government. There was much of public condemnation of the treatment of American citizens by alleged illegal arrests and long imprisonment awaiting trial or pending protracted judicial proceedings. I felt it my first duty to make instant demand for the release or speedy trial of all American citizens under arrest. Before the change of the Spanish cabinet in October last 22 citizens of the United States had been given their freedom.

The instructions given to our new minister to Spain before his departure for his post directed him to impress upon that government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and to the Cuban people.

No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could attach, and indeed precise proposals were withheld to avoid embarrassment to that government.

All that was asked or expected was that some safe way might be specially provided and permanent peace restored.

Between the departure of General Woodford, the new envoy, and his arrival in Spain, the status quo, who had shaped the policy of the country, fell by the hand of an assassin, and although the cabinet of the late premier still held office and received from our envoy the proposals before, that cabinet gave place within a few days thereafter to a new administration under the leadership of Sagasta.

### Spain's New Policy.

The reply to our note was received on the 23rd day of October. It is in the direction of a better understanding. It appreciates the friendly purposes of this government. It admits that our country is deeply affected by the war in Cuba and that its desires for peace are just.

It declared that the present Spanish government is bound by every consideration to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and prefer Cuba within a reasonable time. To this end Spain has

decided to put into effect the political reforms heretofore advocated by the present premier, without halting for any consideration in the path which in its judgment leads to peace.

The military operations, it is said, will continue, but will be humane and conducted with all regard for private rights, being accomplished by political action leading to the autonomy of Cuba while guarding Spanish sovereignty. This, it is claimed, will result in investing Cuba with a distinct personality; the island to be governed by an executive and a local council or chamber, reserving to Spain the control of the foreign relations, the army and navy and the judicial administration.

The immediate amelioration of existing conditions under the new administration of Cuban affairs is predicted and therewithal the disturbance and all occasion for any change of attitude on the part of the United States.

Discussion of the question of the international duties and responsibilities of the United States as Spain understands them is presented, with an apparent disposition to charge us with failure in this regard. This charge is without any basis in fact.

It could not have been made if Spain had been cognizant of the consistent efforts this government has made at the cost of millions and by the employment of the administrative machinery of the nation at command to perform its full duty according to the law of nations.

That it has successfully prevented the departure of a single military expedition or armed vessel from our shores in violation of our laws would seem to be a sufficient answer.

But of this aspect of the Spanish note it is not necessary to speak further now. Firm in the conviction of a wholly performed obligation due response to this charge has been made in diplomatic course.

Throughout all these horrors and dangers to our own peace this government has never in any way abrogated its sovereign prerogative of reserving to itself the determination of its policy and course according to its own high sense of right and conscience with the deepest interests and convictions of our own people should the propagation of the strife so demand.

Of the untold measures there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party.

### Belligerent Rights Discussed.

Recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents has often been canvassed as a possible if not inevitable step both in regard to the previous 10 years' struggle and during the present war.

I am not unconfident that the two houses of congress in the spring of 1896 expressed the opinion by concurrent resolution that a condition of public war existed requiring or justifying the recognition of a state of belligerency in Cuba, and during the extra session the senate voted a joint resolution of like import, which, however, was not brought to a vote in the house of representatives.

In the presence of these significant expressions of the sentiment of the legislative branch it behooves the executive to soberly consider the conditions under which so important a measure must needs rest for justification.

It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban Insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which cannot be annulled the recognition of belligerency in its favor.

Possession, in short, of the essential qualifications of sovereignty by the insurgents and the conduct of the war by them according to the received code of war are no less important factors toward the determination of the problem of belligerency than are the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognized state.

The wise utterances of President Grant in his memorable message of Dec. 7, 1875, are significantly relevant to the present situation in Cuba. (President McKinley here quotes a portion of Grant's message.)

### Dangers Pointed Out.

Continuing, President McKinley says: Turning to the practical aspects of a recognition of belligerency and reviewing its inconveniences and positive dangers, still further pertinent considerations appear.

In the code of nations there is no such thing as a naked recognition of belligerency unaccompanied by the assumption of international neutrality.

Such recognition without more will not confer upon either party to a domestic conflict a status not theretofore actually possessed or affect the relation of either party to other states. The act of recognition usually takes the form of a solemn proclamation of neutrality which recites the de facto condition of belligerency as its motive.

It announces a domestic law of neutrality in the declaring state. It summons the international obligations of a neutral in the presence of a public state of war. It warns all citizens and others within the jurisdiction of the proclaimant that they violate those rigorous obligations at their own peril and cannot expect to be shielded from the consequences.

The right of visit and search on the seas and seizure of vessels and cargoes and contraband of war and good prize under admiralty law must under international law be admitted as a legitimate consequence of a proclamation of belligerency.

The enforcement of this enlarged and onerous code of neutrality would only be influential within our own jurisdiction by land and sea and applicable by our own instrumentalities. It could impart to the United States no jurisdiction between Spain and the insurgents. It would give the United States no right of intervention to enforce the conduct of the strife within the paramount authority of Spain according to the international code of war.

### Insurgents Not Recognized.

For these reasons I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise and therefore inadvisable. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise as a measure of right and duty, the executive will take it.

Intervention upon humanitarian grounds has been frequently suggested and has not failed to receive my most active and earnest consideration.

But should such a step be now taken when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain toward Cuba a new government has taken office in the mother country. It is pledged in advance to the declaration that all the efforts in the world cannot suffice to maintain peace in Cuba by the bayonet; that vague promises of reform after subjugation afford no solution of the problem.

The first acts of the new government lie in these honorable paths. The policy of cruel rapine and extermination that so long

shocked the universal sentiment of humanity has been reversed. Under the new military commander a broad clemency is professed. Measures have already been set on foot to relieve the horrors of starvation.

The power of the Spanish armies, it is said, is to be used not to spread desolation, but to protect the resumption of agricultural pursuits.

### Fair Chance For Spain.

The president then reviews the Spanish decrees foreshadowing the reforms and concludes the Cuban discussion as follows: It is honestly due to Spain and to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations and to prove the asserted efficiency of the new order of things to which she stands irrevocably committed.

She has recalled the commander whose brutal orders inflamed the American mind and shocked the civilized world. She has modified the terrible order of concentration and has undertaken to care for the helpless and permit those who desire to resume the cultivation of their fields to do so and assures them of the protection of the Spanish government in their lawful occupations.

She has just released the "competitor" prisoners heretofore sentenced to death, and who have been the subject of repeated diplomatic correspondence during both this and the preceding administration.

Not a single American citizen is now in arrest or confinement in Cuba of whom this government has any knowledge. The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of the righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained.

If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty.

It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world.

### Hawaiian Annexation Recommended.

By a special message dated the 16th day of June last I laid before the senate a treaty signed that day by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the Republic of Hawaii, having for its purpose the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands as an integral part of the United States and under its sovereignty. The senate having ratified the introduction of secretary, although the treaty is still pending before that body, the subject may be properly referred to in this message because the necessary action of the congress is required to determine by legislation many details of the eventual action should the fact of annexation be accomplished, as I believe it should be.

That treaty was unanimously ratified without amendment by the senate and president of the republic of Hawaii on the 10th of September last, and only awaits the favorable action of the American senate to effect the complete absorption of the islands into the domain of the United States.

If the treaty is ratified as every consideration of dignity and honor requires, the wisdom of congress will see to it that, avoiding abrupt assimilation of elements perhaps hardly yet fitted to share in the highest franchises of citizenship, and having due regard to the geographical conditions, the most just provisions for self rule in local matters with the largest political liberties as an integral part of our nation will be accorded to the Hawaiians.

The questions which have arisen between Japan and Hawaii by reason of the treatment of Japanese laborers emigrating to the islands under the Hawaiian-Japanese convention of 1888, are in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation.

It is gratifying to learn that the apprehensions at first displayed on the part of Japan lest the cessation of Hawaii's national life through annexation might impair privileges to which Japan honorably laid claim, having given place to confidence in the uprightness of this government to deal with all ulterior questions in the broad spirit of friendship.

### Instructions to Minister Merry.

As to the representation of this government to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, I have concluded that Mr. William L. Merry, confirmed as minister of the United States to the states of Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, shall proceed to San Jose, Costa Rica, and there temporarily establish the headquarters of the United States to those three states.

I took this action for what I regarded as the paramount interests of this country. It was developed upon an investigation by the secretary of state that the government of Nicaragua, while not unwilling to receive Mr. Merry in his diplomatic quality, was unable to do so because of the compact concluded June 20, 1895, whereby that republic and those of Salvador and Honduras, forming what is known as the Greater Republic of Central America, had surrendered to the representative diet there of their right to receive and send diplomatic agents.

The diet was not willing to accept him because he was not accredited to that body. I could not accredit him to that body because the appropriation law of congress did not permit it. Mr. Baker, the present minister at Managua, has been directed to present his letters of recall.

Mr. W. Godfrey Hunter has likewise been accredited to the governments of Guatemala and Honduras, the same as his predecessor. Guatemala is not a member of the Greater Republic of Central America, but Honduras is. Should this latter government decline to receive him, he has been instructed to report this fact to this government and await its further instructions.

A subject of large importance to our country and increasing application on the part of the people, is the completion of the great highway of trade between the Atlantic and Pacific, known as the Nicaraguan canal. Its utility and value to American commerce is universally admitted.

In the future I shall take occasion to transmit to congress the report of this commission, making at the same time such further suggestions as may then seem advisable.

### Respecting Bimetallism.

Under the provisions of the act of congress approved March 3, 1873, for the promotion of an international agreement respecting bimetallism, I reported on the 14th day of April, 1897, Hon. Edward O.

Wolcott, of Colorado; Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, and Hon. James J. Paine, of Mississippi, as special envoys to represent the United States. They have been diligent in their efforts to secure the concurrence and co-operation of European countries in the international settlement of the question, but up to this time have not been able to secure an agreement contemplated by their mission.

The gratifying action of our great sister republic of France in joining this country in the attempt to bring about an agreement among the principal commercial nations of Europe, whereby a fixed and relative value between gold and silver shall be secured, furnished assurance that we are not alone among the larger nations of the world in realizing the international character of the problem and in the desire of reaching some wise and practical solution of it.

The British government has published a resume of the steps taken jointly by the French ambassador in London and the special envoys of the United States with whom our ambassador at London actively co-operated in the presentation of this subject to her majesty's government. This will be laid before congress. Our special envoys have not made their final report, as further negotiations between the representatives of this government and the governments of other countries are pending and in contemplation.

Meanwhile it gives me satisfaction to state that the special envoys have already demonstrated their ability and fitness to deal with the subject, and it is to be earnestly hoped that their labors may result in an international agreement which will bring about recognition of both gold and silver as money upon such terms and with such safeguards as will secure the use of both metals upon a basis which shall work no injustice to any class of our citizens.

### To Encourage Merchant Marine.

Most desirable from every standpoint of national interest and patriotism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant marine should be improved and enlarged. We should do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. We do not do it now. We should be the laggard no longer. The inferiority of our merchant marine is justly humiliating to the national pride. The government by every proper constitutional means should aid in making our ships familiar visitors at every commercial port of the world, thus opening up new and valuable markets for the surplus products of the farm and factory.

The efforts which have been made during the two previous years by my predecessor to secure better protection to our fur seals in the north Pacific ocean and Bering sea, were renewed at an early date by this administration and have been pursued with earnestness. Upon my invitation the governments of Japan and Russia sent delegates to Washington and an international conference was held during the months of October and November last, wherein it was unanimously agreed that under the existing regulations this species of useful animals was threatened with extinction and that an international agreement of all the interested powers was necessary for their adequate protection.

The government of Great Britain did not see proper to be represented at this conference, but subsequently sent to Washington delegates.

The result of this conference was an agreement on important facts connected with the condition of the seal herd, heretofore in dispute, which should place beyond controversy the duty of the governments concerned to adopt measures without delay for the preservation and restoration of the herd. Negotiations to this end are now in progress, the result of which I hope to be able to report to congress at an early day.

### Will Push Arbitration.

International arbitration cannot be omitted from the list of subjects claiming our consideration. Events have only served to strengthen the general views on this question expressed in my inaugural address.

Treaties embodying these humane principles on broad lines without in any way impeding our interests or our honor shall have my constant encouragement.

The acceptance by this government of the invitation of the republic of France to participate in the "Universal exposition of 1900 at Paris" was immediately followed by the appointment of a special commissioner to represent the United States in the proposed exposition, with special reference to the securing of space for an adequate exhibit on behalf of the United States.

The special commissioner delayed his departure for Paris long enough to ascertain the probable demand for space by American exhibitors. His inquiries developed an almost unprecedented interest in the proposed exposition.

The report of the special commissioner as to the magnitude and importance of the coming exposition and the great demand for space by American exhibitors supplies new arguments for a liberal and judicious appropriation by congress to the end that an exhibit fairly representative of the industries and resources of our country may be made in an exposition which will illustrate the world's progress during the 19th century.

### Needs of the Navy.

The present immediately effective force of the navy consists of four battleships of the first class, two of the second and 48 other vessels, ranging from armored cruisers to torpedo boats. There are under construction five battleships of the first class, 16 torpedo boats and one sub-marine boat. No provision has yet been made for the armor for three of the five battleships, as it has been impossible to obtain it at the price fixed by congress. It is of great importance that congress provide this armor, as until then the ships are of no fighting value.

The present naval force, especially in view of its increase by the ships now under construction, while not as large as that of a few other powers, is a formidable force, and careful attention to keeping it in a high state of efficiency and repair, is well adapted to the necessities of the country.

The time has now arrived, however, when the increase to which the country is committed, should, for a time, take the form of increased facilities commensurate with the increase of our naval vessels. It is an unfortunate fact that there is only one dock on the Pacific coast capable of docking our largest ships, and only one on the Atlantic coast, and that the latter has for the last six or seven months been under repair and therefore incapable of use.

Immediate steps should be taken to provide three or four docks.

### Legislation For Alaska.

The territory of Alaska requires the

Continued on Fourth Page.



## EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.  
**ROSSER & MCCARTHY,**  
 Proprietors.  
 SUBSCRIPTION PRICES OF DAILY.  
 Six months.....\$1 25 Three months..... 75  
 Twelve months.....\$3 50 One year.....\$3 00  
 TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1897.

INDICATIONS.—Generally fair and  
 warmer weather, preceded on the lake by local  
 winds; westerly winds, brisk and high on the  
 lake.

### REFRESH

The Treasury and Spare the Nation Another  
 Period of Agony.

[New York Sun.]

The deficit in the revenue of the United  
 States for the first five months of the fiscal  
 year is officially reported at nearly  
 \$14,000,000. It may be reduced a little  
 during the present month, but for the  
 first half of the fiscal year it will not be  
 far from \$45,000,000. At this rate it will  
 amount, for the whole year, to \$90,000,000.

Secretary Gage, it is said, is hopeful  
 that the revenue will so far increase,  
 after January 1st, 1898, as to reduce the  
 threatened deficit by July 1st, 1898, to  
 \$25,000,000. To effect this the revenue  
 for the six months from January 1st to  
 July 1st, 1898, must not only equal the  
 expenses, which will require an increase  
 in it of \$15,000,000 over the revenue of the  
 first six months, but it must exceed them  
 by \$20,000,000. Thus, to meet the Secretary's  
 expectations, the revenue for the  
 last half of the current fiscal year will  
 have to be \$65,000,000 more than it has  
 been during the first half. This is possible,  
 but not probable.

It is true that, thanks to President  
 Cleveland's enormous bond issue, and to  
 the receipts from the sale of the Union  
 Pacific Railway, a large balance will remain  
 in the Treasury on July 1st, 1898,  
 even after meeting the deficit of \$90,000,000  
 for the year ending that day. Of this balance,  
 however, \$150,000,000 will consist  
 of gold, which ought to be held exclusively  
 as a reserve fund for the redemption  
 of the Government demand notes. It is not  
 likely that the fund will be needed for  
 actual redemption, but if it is used, as it  
 was used under the Cleveland administration,  
 for the payment of current expenses,  
 the cry may be again raised, as it was then,  
 that the Treasury is in danger of suspending  
 gold payments, and further bond issues may  
 be needed to quiet the public mind.

Prevention is better than cure, and a  
 sufficient revenue is better than bond sales.  
 Let Congress take measures, at once, for  
 replenishing the Treasury, and spare the  
 nation the humiliation and the financial agony  
 it suffered under Cleveland.

### DISGRACE TO THE ARMY.

Secretary Alger Does Not Approve of the  
 Loving Courtmartial Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Alger  
 has made public the reprimand administered to  
 Captain Lovering by sentence of courtmartial as follows:

"By order of the president, the proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of  
 Captain Leonard A. Lovering, Fourth infantry, are approved.  
 It is, however, disappointing that an offense, so  
 grave and as an example so far-reaching as this, should have been visited with  
 so slight a penalty. There is no question but that  
 Private Hammond deserved punishment for his conduct,  
 but he should have received it in a lawful way.

"The military laws governing the army are explicit.  
 They prescribe the duties of officers and enlisted men  
 with the penalties for their violation. Under them both  
 have rights and obligations. When, therefore, an officer,  
 with the intelligence and experience with which Captain  
 Lovering is credited, not only violates these laws, but  
 exhibits such a lack of humanity as is shown in this case,  
 he should receive a more severe sentence than a mere  
 reprimand. Committing such acts degrades the officer  
 more than the soldier he punishes, and shows  
 unfitness for the care and command of men. Under  
 excitement men frequently do things which in cooler  
 moments they recall with sorrow and regret; but this  
 case is aggravated by the fact that after weeks of  
 deliberation this officer evinces no regret for his  
 wrongful acts."

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 and they invite a comparison of quality and prices.

### PERSONAL.

—Mr. C. C. Hopper returned to Danville  
 this morning.

—Miss Lizzie Cox, of Vanceburg, is visiting  
 Mr. John Wheeler and family.

—Mrs. J. D. Muse and children are at home  
 from a visit in Fleming County.

—Miss Anna Schackelford, of Chicago, is  
 expected this week from a protracted visit at  
 Lexington.

—Mr. Henry A. Power, of Paris, is here visiting  
 his parents and recuperating from his recent  
 severe illness.

The eight-year-old daughter of Rev. F. M. Tindler,  
 of Mayslick, is suffering from a severe attack of  
 diphtheria.

## MUNICIPAL MATTERS

The Newly Elected Councilmen  
 Take the Oath of Office

And Get Down to Business—The "Esplanade"  
 Troubles Settled—New Officers.

The City Council met in regular session  
 last evening, Mayor Cox presiding.

The Clerk read the official returns from the  
 last election, and then called the roll of the new  
 members. The oath of office was administered by  
 Mayor Cox, after which the minutes of last meetings  
 were read and approved.

Following is a summary of the reports of the  
 Police Judge, Chief of Police and Wharfmaster:

Convictions by Police Judge..... 47  
 Fines assessed by Police Judge..... 195 00  
 Fines paid..... 85 00  
 Fines repleved..... 26 00  
 Fines worked out..... 51 00  
 Fines appealed..... 8 00  
 Fines on appeal..... 50 00  
 Jail fees paid..... 19 29  
 Old bonds collected by Chief of Police..... 25 00  
 Interest on old bonds collected by Chief of Police..... 5 65  
 Delinquent taxes collected..... 243 65  
 Wharfage..... 58 37

Following is the Treasurer's monthly report:

Receipts.	
Balance last month.....	\$19,133 10
License.....	57 11
Police.....	13 29
Jail fees.....	19 29
Sundries.....	215 05
Delinquent taxes.....	109 65
Wharfage.....	58 37
City taxes '97.....	2,807 13
Penalty (not collected).....	217 46
Total.....	\$23,014 37

Expenditures.	
Alms and alms house.....	\$ 284 21
Internal improvements.....	1,102 83
Gas and electricity.....	454 00
Police.....	297 00
Salaries.....	516 79
Sundries.....	278 50
Boarding and guarding prisoners.....	53 70
City schools.....	3,595 91
Bonds.....	9,000 00
Interest &c.....	216 87
Total.....	\$16,108 12
Balance.....	6,906 25

Claims and accounts were allowed and  
 ordered paid amounting to \$2,410.66 as follows:

RECAPITULATION.	
Alms and alms house.....	\$ 284 21
Internal improvements.....	1,102 83
Gas and electricity.....	454 00
Police.....	297 00
Salaries.....	516 79
Sundries.....	278 50
Boarding and guarding prisoners.....	53 70
Miscellaneous.....	757 12

Accounts were presented for work on  
 Prospect street and elsewhere in Sixth ward  
 and for rock. The account for work amounts to  
 \$465.58, and for rock \$55.35. They were referred  
 to Committee on Internal Improvements for  
 investigation.

L. W. Robertson, Esq., appeared for the  
 contractors who put down the esplanade on  
 Market street and made a statement. He hoped  
 the matter would be amicably settled. The work  
 had been done, and ought to be paid for. There  
 was quite a diversity of opinion in regard to it.  
 Mr. Blatterman denounced the job as "a disgrace"  
 and "an eyesore" and wanted it rejected. Others  
 were in favor of accepting the job and paying for  
 it, on condition that the contractors make a  
 reduction of \$100 in price and give a good bond  
 to keep the place in repair five years. A motion  
 to that effect was adopted, Mr. Blatterman being  
 the only one to vote no. The city pays but \$615  
 for the improvement instead of \$715.

The ladies of the M. E. Church, South, were  
 donated \$3 and the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Christian  
 Church \$5 for license paid for lectures last month.

Treasurer Fitzgerald presented a receipt  
 from Clerk Brosee for unpaid tax receipts, with  
 penalty added, for 1897, amounting to \$7,083.74.  
 Mr. Brosee presented his receipt from Treasurer  
 Fitzgerald for unpaid tax receipts amounting to  
 \$6,472.22 returned to the Treasurer. The receipts  
 were ordered made a matter of record.

The Committee on Turnpikes and Railroads  
 reported that right of way had been granted the  
 James H. Hall Plow Company to put down a switch  
 on Third street and Plum alley. The written contract  
 was presented and ratified. The switch was  
 completed Monday. Instead of being put down  
 along the alley, it only crosses it.

Permits were granted as follows:  
 Adams Express Co., to put sign across sidewalk.

Almar Dodson; to move, a one-story frame  
 cottage from north to south side of Second street,  
 Sixth ward.

J. M. Hixson; to move house on Third street  
 in Sixth ward.

George T. Johnson; to erect a frame stable  
 on Main street, Sixth ward.

January & Wood Co., to erect a two-story frame  
 iron-clad building for storage and manufacturing  
 purposes.

The bond of Wm. E. Stallcup as Mayor, with  
 C. H. White as surety, was presented and accepted.

The bond of M. J. Donovan as Chief of Police,  
 with C. H. White, P. J. Murphy, John W. Alexander  
 and P. P. Parker as sureties, was presented and  
 accepted.

The bond of Ben T. Cox as City Clerk, with  
 Mrs. Mary T. Cox, Geo. T. Hunter and Dr. S. R.  
 Harover as sureties, was also presented and  
 accepted.

A brick gutter was ordered put down along  
 the Fourth street front of Judge Cole's residence.

Royal makes the whole.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Charles F. Taylor was granted auctioneer's  
 license for ensuing year.

A committee was appointed to have some  
 shade trees set out on the esplanade.

Mrs. Margaret Culm was granted \$1.25 a  
 week to pay house rent.

Mr. Frost, on behalf of the children of the  
 First and Second wards, thanked Council for the  
 donation of \$100 to help support the night school  
 in that part of the city. He added that the school  
 was doing an excellent work.

Mayor Cox announced the appointment of  
 Mr. Tolle to serve the rest of the year on the  
 committees on which Mr. Stallcup had served, and  
 Mr. Parker is to take the place of Mr. Dreese, and  
 Dieterich the place of Mr. Hutchison on the  
 committees on which they had served.

Messrs. W. P. Rosser, R. P. Thompson, W. A.  
 Stockdale and J. P. Wallace were unanimously  
 elected the regular policemen for ensuing year.

Thomas M. Wood was unanimously chosen  
 City Attorney for ensuing two years.

Wharfmaster Phister was unanimously re-  
 elected.

Dr. Harover was unanimously re-elected  
 City Physician.

Mrs. John Payne was re-elected Keeper of  
 Alms House by a unanimous vote.

J. Banks Durrett was unanimously re-elected  
 Public Weigher.

John Ryan, Keeper of the City Clock, was  
 also re-elected without opposition.

The proposition of Q. A. Means & Son to  
 bury the city dead was accepted. The prices are  
 to be \$7 and \$10.

On motion of Mr. Blatterman a vote of  
 thanks was tendered to Mayor Cox and other  
 outgoing officials for their uniform courteous  
 treatment to Council at all times.

At the conclusion of the business Mayor Cox  
 said this was the last meeting over which he  
 would preside. He would retire to private life at  
 the close of the year, and he spoke of his work  
 as an official, as follows:

In all probability this will be the last session  
 of Council that I will preside over. On the first  
 Monday in January I will relinquish public life,  
 after a service of eleven years, nine years of  
 which time I have presided over the deliberations  
 of this body. During that time I have witnessed  
 some changes in city affairs. Upon becoming a  
 member of Council in 1887, the debt of the city  
 was \$113,826, bearing interest at 6 per cent.  
 During the period there has been added to the  
 debt, and beautifying of our city, caused by the  
 demand for such things, an extension of the  
 water works system, the electric light system  
 through the Sixth ward, an addition of a ward  
 school employing three teachers, the additional  
 expense of a policeman for said ward, a new  
 school house for the Fifth ward, building a new  
 bridge over Limestone Creek, which all taken  
 together has added to the debt a sum of say \$55,000;  
 besides the opening and improving of numerous  
 streets and the laying of miles of new brick  
 gutters.

At this time, the total indebtedness of the city  
 is \$110,936, all bearing 6 per cent. interest, except  
 \$5,000 water bonds, making an average yearly  
 reduction in debt of over \$5,000; and I trust you  
 will not think me egotist enough to think this  
 has been accomplished by my financial ability. I  
 only refer to it with pride as having been accom-  
 plished during my administration.

To those of you who have labored with me for  
 the interest and good of the city I extend my  
 heartfelt thanks and grateful appreciation. To  
 those who have differed with me as to the man-  
 agement of affairs I extend the forgiving hand,  
 knowing it is not possible for men to think alike;  
 and if in the moment of heated feelings I have  
 said or done anything to wound your feelings,  
 I beg your forgiveness.

But one thing I do point to with pride: It is  
 this: That during my whole term of office I have  
 never cast a vote or done a single act for which  
 I am ashamed. At all times have I had the good  
 of our city at heart. My honest convictions have  
 been fearlessly and unreservedly expressed, and  
 now that I am about to throw off the affairs of  
 public service it is with a feeling of work well  
 done and a relief from labor.

I cannot forbear speaking of the annoyances of  
 office. Like all public servants, who dare to do  
 right and uphold the law, mine has been of  
 equal annoyance. I do not suppose that there  
 has anything happened in our little city of a  
 public nature during my term of office that "Cox"  
 has not been blamed for it, and I feel truly  
 thankful that his shoulders have been broad and  
 he was able to stand it.

It is human nature to find fault, especially is it  
 so with the out, who want to get in. And now  
 that it is their inning, let us hope that they will  
 so conduct affairs that there will be no complaint  
 from any one, and that Cox will have a rest.

Again thanking you for any assistance you may  
 have rendered me, and assuring you of my sincere  
 wishes for the welfare of our little city, and  
 deeply grateful for the honors conferred upon  
 me, it is with an honest expression of my feel-  
 ings when I say I am glad to be relieved from  
 duty, and able to devote some time to my own  
 private affairs, which I have seriously neglected  
 in serving the public. My best wishes attend you.

# A Christmas Feast....

Is now spread in our store for holiday shoppers and our sales force has  
 been increased to meet daily growing trade, in fact the concentration of  
 our thought is for betterment of goods and service. We are exception-  
 ally prepared in every department to supply your Christmas needs.  
 While additional help assures you prompt attention.

## We Invite You.

to inspect our holiday display before stocks are broken. There's a  
 vast difference between a whole loaf and scattered crumbs. Wisdom  
 and economy combine in the affairs of early shopping. Come in,  
 walk around, everything marked in plain figures. Goods purchased  
 now will be delivered later if desired.

## An Opening Event.

It's impossible to enumerate all our Christmas attractions, so we select  
 one item at random as typical of the countless good things awaiting  
 you here. A rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed, golden-haired doll, fifteen inches  
 long, 3c. The market doesn't hold such another doll value.

# D. HUNT & SON.

Walk in and Look Around.

### COMBS FOR PENSION AGENT.

The Old Soldiers Will Probably be Ignored  
 in This Appointment—A Lively  
 Row Ahead.

[Washington Dispatch to Enquirer.]

The President seems to be determined  
 to go against the wishes of Senator Deboe  
 in the matter of the appointment of a  
 Pension Agent for Kentucky. These  
 pension agencies have always been given  
 to old soldiers. Even Cleveland recog-  
 nized this and gave the old soldiers the  
 preference in his selection. Senator De-  
 boe has contended that the President  
 should act in accordance with the estab-  
 lished precedents, and any one of five or  
 six names that have been suggested  
 would meet with his approval.

The President, however, insists that  
 the place shall go to Leslie Combs, to  
 whom Mr. McKinley seems to owe some  
 favor. The President knows Combs per-  
 sonally and has intimated that he will  
 give him the office. If he does so there  
 will be a storm of protests from the old  
 soldier element of the State. Senator  
 Deboe has suggested that Mr. Combs be  
 satisfied with the postmastership of his  
 hometown, Lexington. This pays \$3,000,  
 almost as much as the agency, and would  
 allow him to live at home and enjoy an  
 office where he would have little to do.  
 Mr. Combs, however, does not take  
 kindly to the suggestion and insists on  
 that which is bound to create needless  
 friction in the party and stir up opposi-  
 tion among the old soldiers.

For Sale.

A chance to secure a bargain. Carriage  
 blacksmith's outfit, tools, stock and lease  
 Apply at this office.

## ◆◆◆LOVEL'S◆◆◆

# HOLIDAY SPECIAL

On Monday, the 13th, by which time all my immense purchases will have arrived, I will have  
 opened up to the trade the largest, cleanest, most complete and attractive stock in my line ever  
 offered to the people of our city. My goods being bought in large quantities from first hands for  
 cash, I will be able to make prices that cannot be met by any other house in the city. My pur-  
 chases of

# Candies, Nuts, Fireworks, &c

for the holiday trade is simply immense. On a few of the leading articles I give prices. Just look:

4 pounds purest and best New York Mixed Candy.....	25c
4 pounds purest and best Cincinnati Mixed Candy.....	25c
4 pounds purest and best Philadelphia Mixed Candy.....	25c
4 pounds purest and best Home-made Mixed Candy.....	25c
4 pounds purest and best Boston Gum Drops.....	25c
4 pounds purest and best Stick Candy.....	25c
1 pound best Mixed Nuts.....	10c

## AND NOW FOR THE BOYS!

Who is it that can't have fun at these prices, and lots of it?

4-ball Roman Candles, each.....	1/2c
6-ball Roman Candles, each.....	1c
8-ball Roman Candles, each.....	1 1/2c
10-ball Roman Candles, each.....	2c
12-ball Roman Candles, each.....	2 1/2c
15-ball Roman Candles, each.....	3c
20-ball Roman Candles, each.....	4c
Best Firecrackers, per pack.....	5c

Also Cannon Crackers and Torpedos in large quantities at lower prices than ever sold before  
 In addition, my stock of

## Staple and Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Etc.,

is full and complete; of the quality the very best, the prices the lowest. Headquarters for Poultry of  
 all kinds, Game, Oysters, Celery, Cranberries, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Figs, Raisins,  
 Dates, Citron, Currants and all kinds of Domestic and Foreign Fruits, also Buckwheat Flour, Gram  
 ham Flour, pure Maple Syrup, the finest New York Cream Cheese, pure new crop Molasses, in fact,

Everything Good to Eat and of the Very Best,  
 and Always Clean.

And don't forget that Perfection Flour is always the best, and that my blended Coffee has no  
 equal. I run two delivery wagons and will deliver all goods sold promptly to any part of city.  
 Come in and make my house your headquarters; you are always welcome. And don't fail to  
 ask for one of my photo cards, which will enable you to get a \$5.00 picture for yourself or any one  
 of your family for 10c each.—Special price to dealers. TELEPHONE 83.

# R. B. LOVELL,

THE LEADING GROCER.



# The Bee Hive!

We want you to read this advertisement; it will be to your interest to do so. On our bargain table this week, we offer fifty nice, warm

## CHILD'S REEFERS,

sizes four and six years only. These sold from \$4.00 to \$6.00 each—our very finest goods. As we are overstocked on these sizes, we offer choice at

# \$1.98.

See these soon, before best are picked over. Remember sizes are for four and six-year children only. Positively the opportunity of a lifetime to get a warm, good Jacket at ONE-HALF COST PRICE.

While we are talking Cloaks we call the attention of discriminate dressers to a

## Special 25 Per Cent. Discount

(this week only) on all Jackets of \$10 and over. These are garments made by best designers of most reliable manufacturers. All leading colors—black, ox-blood, cadet blue, etc. Finely trimmed and all silk lined. None of the largest city stores show a better line. At the height of the season we now make you this grand, liberal offer—25 per cent. discount on these up-to-date Jackets. Our loss will prove your gain.

## ROSENAU BROS

PROPRIETORS BEE HIVE

Always on the lookout for our patrons' interests, we will give away free next week a handsome premium. Watch this space for particulars.

Christmas Display at Hoefflich's. See the newest and finest display in town at lowest prices.

Mrs. Will Pepper is improving.

Currants, citron, raisins, figs.—Calhoun's.

Mrs. K. Larkin is very sick at her home in Washington with fever.

Rev. Dr. John S. Hays was taken suddenly with a serious attack of vertigo yesterday, but was much better this morning.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Central Presbyterian Church will give a reception and lunch Friday evening from 6 to 10 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Mary Cox.

See our black all wool Irish frieze Ulster overcoats at \$6.50. They are not worth double the price, but the best one that can be sold for the money.

JOHN T. MARTIN & CO.

GENERAL P. W. HARDIN's many friends throughout the State sympathize with him in the loss of his wife. She died suddenly of heart disease while visiting her daughter at Charlottesville, Va., and will be buried to-day at Frankfort.

Dover Messenger: "Kentucky's Compulsory Education Law is a farce and a failure in this vicinity. There are dozens of children within the scope of the law who are permitted to run at large in idleness, and ignorance. What's the matter?"

Nice lunch consisting of oysters (raw, stewed or fried), celery, salads, coffee &c. will be served by ladies of the Christian Church to-morrow at noon and from 5 to 9 p. m. at 45 West Second. Attend their bazar and take dinner or supper, or both, with them. Twenty-five cents.

HENRY C. ANDERSON, of Dover, is seriously ill. He had been with Engineer Crenshaw's Black Diamond surveying corps since it left Dover, and he and several others of the Dover contingent were prostrated with dysentery caused by drinking foul water. Joseph True, Carl Jacobs and Robert Boulden were similarly affected and returned home.

One of the busiest firms in our city is Messrs. Jno. T. Martin & Co. They seem to have the confidence of the public, and give bargains or full value for every cent spent with them the year round. Mr. Martin states that, as he buys for cash, he always gets goods as cheap as they can possibly be bought; that they do not handle auction or old assigned goods, but goods from the well-known firms of I. Golland's Sons, New York, Schloss Bros. & Co. and Hamburger Bros. & Co., Baltimore, and L. Adler Bros. & Co., Rochester, New York. Do not fool your time and money away buying auction and cheap shoddy stuff when you can get goods of the above well-known makes for a few cents more.

PANCAKE flour and buckwheat.—Calhoun's.

Mr. JAMES F. LEE, of the Sixth ward, is critically ill.

Miss LUCY WARDLE SMITH, was not quite so well yesterday.

JOSEPH RENCHEN, of Fearis, has been granted an increase of pension.

The prettiest novelties for the holiday trade are to be found at Ballenger's.

RAY'S Elixire prevents chapping, keeps the skin soft and smooth. At postoffice drug store.

Mrs. WHITEMAN W. FORMAN, who has been sick at Washington for some weeks, is improving slowly.

LATEST designs in white or decorated dinnerware, real china; also toilet sets at prices never before offered, at Schatzmann's.

A BEAUTIFUL line of holiday goods can be found at Chenoweth's. No trouble to select an appropriate Christmas present from his stock.

REV. J. W. MITCHELL, of Mt. Sterling, closed an interesting meeting at Old Fort Church last week, in which there were about thirty additions.

Now's a good time to select Christmas presents, and there's no other place in Maysville where you can get more for your money than at Ballenger's.

With every cash purchase of 50 cents worth of toys at Jos. T. Brown's grocery, No. 119 East Third street. You are entitled to a guess on a handsome dressed doll to be seen in his display window.

Our country friends who may be in town to-morrow can get a nice lunch at the bazar at 45 West Second for 25 cents. A variety of fancy articles for Christmas presents will be on sale. Public invited.

PEOPLE prefer doing business with a dealer who never misrepresents his goods. That accounts for the nice business that Murphy, the jeweler, has done, and is enjoying. You can always rely on goods you get from him.

When you want Christmas presents call and see the newest, handsomest and largest stock diamonds, watches, jewelry and clocks ever shown here. Murphy always carries the newest goods and sells on smaller margin than any other jeweler.

The First Baptist Church, of Frankfort has extended a hearty and most enthusiastic call to Rev. M. B. Adams, of Lewisburg, to become their pastor. The Louisville Dispatch in noting the call says: "Mr. Adams at present has one of the best and richest country churches in the State, and doubtless will leave with great reluctance, but he feels that a larger field demands his time. His talented and amiable wife will be quite an addition to the social circle of Frankfort."

Donations to Bible Society.  
The collections Sunday for the Maysville and Mason County Auxiliary of the American Bible Society were as follows:  
M. E. Church.....\$ 5 00  
M. E. Church, South..... 9 25  
Church of the Nativity..... 3 45  
Central Presbyterian Church..... 8 55  
First Presbyterian Church..... 56 05  
Total.....\$82 30

A Clever Trick.  
It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Any body can try it who has lame back and weak kidneys, malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, headache, fainting spells, sleeplessness and melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c. a bottle at J. Jas. Wood's drug store.

MR. ROBERT QUINN is critically ill.

## Some More of Our Holiday Gift Bargains.

It is generally customary for clothiers to advertise cut rates on Ulsters and heavy-weight Overcoats when the weather is warm. That's the time people with not very plethoric pocket-books do not want them. This is the sort of weather heavy garments are wanted, and several lots we closed out recently enable us to offer them at prices that would almost induce you to buy them in midsummer.

To-day we put on sale 132 Black Frieze Ulsters, cut fifty-four inches long, lined with heavy union cassimere, worth and sold everywhere for \$8.50 and \$10, our price \$6.75.

To-day we put on sale a new invoice of English Kersey Overcoats, lined with triple warp farmer's satin, silk velvet collars, some of them cut in ulster length, others in the latest top-coat fashion—Coats that in our early purchase cost us \$8.50 to \$10, but in our recent closing out of big lots of Clothing enable us to sell them at \$7.75.

We have a few of the Melton \$3 worth \$6 Overcoats left. If you find your size you will almost find an Overcoat.

To-day we put on sale lot No. 7284 (remember the lot number and ask us to show it to you) 47 dark brown plaid imported Cheviot Suits, warranted strictly all WOOL, beautifully made and trimmed, all sizes, sold them early in season for \$12.50; our recent purchase lets us give them away at \$7.65.

The 10 per cent. cut on our very best \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes, all of them made for us by Smith & Stoughton, affords you the best Footwear in the country at very moderate cost.

## HECHINGER & CO.

# Cold Weather Bargains

Ladies' heavy Fleece Ribbed Vests and Pants at 25c. Ladies' Union Suits, fleece lined, at 50c. Ladies' Vests and Pants, extra fine quality, fleece lined, 50c. Children's extra heavy fleece lined Vests and Pants at 15 and 20c., regular 35c. quality. Men's Shirts and Drawers at 25, 38 and 50c. Ladies' Jackets, new style box fronts, at \$3, \$4 and \$5.00. A few three-quarter Jackets, old style, but of extra fine material; our price to close \$2.50. Men's Felt Mitts at 10, 25 and 50c. Men's Scotch Gloves at 25c. New Outing Cloths for Men's night robes.

## BROWNING & CO.

### CAPES and JACKETS

Are going with a rush at the NEW YORK STORE of Hays & Co. Why should they not? We have got the line and the price. Another lot just received.

Thirty-seven Black Cloth Capes, fur trimmed, \$1.25, worth \$2. Twenty-three elegant Black Beaver Cloth Capes, braided and beaded, \$1.95, worth \$3.

Extra heavy fine Beaver Box-plated, \$2.69, worth \$4.50. A splendid line of Plush Capes, plain fur trimming and beaded, from \$2.60 up to the best. Before purchasing, inspect our line.

## HAYS & CO.

NEW YORK STORE

We Can Save You Money on Clothing, Shoes, Underwear.

## Ladies'



Vici Kid Goodyear Welt, button and polish, new style lasts, \$2.50, worth \$3.00.

F. B. RANSON & CO.

ACCIDENT insurance—Edgar H. Alexander.

FIRE insurance.—Pickett & Respass, successors to Duley & Baldwin.

On account of the serious illness of his father, Dr. Edwin Matthews, dentist, will not be found at his office until further notice.

MR. AB. SHEPARD, is local agent of the Model Laundry, one of the best. Leave word at Brown's grocery, East Third. Goods called for and delivered.

THE universal opinion of every one who has seen Murphy the jeweler's stock, is that he is showing the nicest goods, the lowest stock and unquestionably the "lowest prices." Call and see his new goods.

ALL clothing looks alike to some merchants and people, but the intelligent, conservative buyers who want honest clothing at right prices readily see the superior quality, workmanship, fit and finish handled by John T. Martin & Co.

LUNG soreness is a forerunner of serious trouble. If you feel the slightest indication, Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey will allay the inflammation and prevent further progress of the disease. It is the most efficient means of curing coughs, colds and bronchial affections found in the annals of medicine. For sale at Chenoweth's drug store.

MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S

## Chocolate High Shoes

J. HENRY PECOR.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good cook. Apply to C. L. SALLER, at 141 East Third street. 30-11  
WANTED—Two good white girls—no washing, ironing and no children to take care of. Apply at this office. 11-11

FOR SALE.

WANTED—To rent a frame dwelling house of five or six rooms, in Maysville. Address F. W. HAWES, Augusta, Ky. References given.  
FOR SALE—A nice building lot in Sixth ward, nearly opposite street car barn. Apply at this office. 23-11  
FOR SALE—A baby buggy, in good order. Will be sold cheap. Apply to 405 East Second street. 18-11

LOST.

LOST—On the Germantown pike between Maysville and the farm of W. L. Holton, a plain gold ring, with initials "H. K. to M. K." inside. Leave at McHugh's toll-gate and receive reward. 3-11  
LOST—A small light umbrella of black silk, steel frame and rod, straight top handle with silver ornaments. The finder will please leave at PECOR'S drug store.



**DR. BELL'S PINE-TAR-HONEY**

**A Signal of Safety**

As the bell-buoy enables the mariner to avoid sunken rocks and shoals, so Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey wards off the serious consequences of a cough neglected. It stops the cough and cures the cause. "I was seriously affected with a cough for 25 years. I paid hundreds of dollars to doctors and for medicine, but everything failed until I tried Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. This wonderful remedy saved my life." J. B. ROSEL, Grantsburg, Ill.

**DR. BELL'S Pine-Tar-Honey**

Is a guaranteed cure for all throat, lung and chest troubles, including asthma, bronchitis, La Grippe, whooping cough, croup, All druggists—35c, 50c, \$1 bottles or sent upon receipt of price by The E. B. Rothermel Medicine Co., Paducah, Ky.

**SOLD AT CHENOWETH'S DRUG STORE.**

## COUNTY CULLINGS.

Items Picked Up by the Bulletin's Correspondents in Mason and Elsewhere.

### RECTORVILLE.

Dr. DeWitt was in our community Saturday selling poultry medicine.

Dr. James Taylor is no better at this writing, and no hope of his recovery.

Wm. Hawley, of Forman Springs, has moved to Mrs. Anna Shown's house in Brideport.

Miss Clark Bradley and Omar Pollitt attended the Morrison meeting at Mt. Carmel Saturday evening.

Miss Lellin Herbert went to Nepton Monday to visit her aunt, Mrs. Rev. Wm. Morrison, and will remain until after the holidays.

Rev. A. P. Jones will commence a protracted service at Olivet Church, near Rectorville, Monday after Christmas. Rev. Lew Wallace, of Mt. Olivet, will assist him.

### The Greatest Discovery Yet.

W. M. Repine, editor Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain cure for coughs, colds, whooping cough, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has no record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at J. Jas. Wood's drug store.

### Warning.

The public will take notice that they must not use the tracks of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. in Maysville, Ky., as a passway. Double tracks are being operated and the use of the tracks as a passway is dangerous and will not be permitted.

C. AND O. RY. CO.,  
By Geo. W. Lewis, Supt.

### River News.

Virginia for Pittsburgh to-night and Nisbett for Pomeroy.

Twelve feet and rising at Pittsburgh Monday. Kanawha was also rising, and a fine stage is expected.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. J. Wood.

**Lightning Hot Drops**

**CURES** COLIC-CRAMPS-DIARRHOEA-FLUX-CHOLERA-MORBUS-AURICULAR-PAIN-ETC.

**HEALS** CUTS-BURNS-BRUISES-SCALDS-BITES-OF-ANIMALS-SERPENTS-BUGS-ETC.

**BREAKS UP** BAD COLDS-LA-GRIPE-INFLUENZA-CROUP-SORE-THROAT-ETC.

**PRICE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED** 25c PER BOTTLE. 50c PER DOZ. ALL DRUGGISTS.

**FOUND.**  
Found this morning, on West Second, a bunch of keys, with small chain attached. Owner can get them at this office. 7-381

## MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE.

Continued From First Page.

prompt and early attention of congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the laws relating to the territory. The great influx of population during the past summer and fall and the prospect of a still larger immigration in the spring, will not permit us to longer neglect the extension of civil authority within the territory or postpone the establishment of a more thorough government.

A general system of public surveys has not yet been extended to Alaska and all entries thus far made in that district are upon special surveys. The act of congress extending to Alaska the mining laws of the United States contained the reservation that it should not be construed to put in force the general land laws of the country. By act approved March 3, 1891, authority was given for entry of lands for town site purposes and also for the purchase of not exceeding 160 acres then or thereafter occupied for purposes of trade and manufacture.

The purpose of congress as thus far expressed has been that only such rights should apply to that territory as should be specifically named.

It will be seen how much remains to be done for that vast and remote and yet promising portion of our country.

Special authority was given to the president by the act of congress approved July 24, 1897, to divide that territory into two land districts and to designate the boundaries thereof and to appoint registrars and surveyors of said land offices, and the president was also authorized to appoint a surveyor general for the entire district. Pursuant to this authority a surveyor general and receiver have been appointed, with offices at Sitka.

If in the ensuing year the conditions justify it, the additional land district authorized by law will be established, with an office at some point in the Yukon valley. No appropriation, however, was made for this purpose.

I concur with the secretary of war in his suggestion as to the necessity for a military force in the territory of Alaska for the protection of persons and property.

I earnestly urge upon congress the establishment of a system of government with such flexibility as will enable it to adjust itself to the future areas of great population.

### Aid For Starving Miners.

The startling though possibly exaggerated reports from the Yukon river country of the probable shortage of food for the large number of people who are wintering there without the means of leaving the country are confirmed in such measures as to justify bringing the matter to the attention of congress.

However, should these reports of the suffering of our fellow citizens be further verified every effort at any cost should be made to carry them relief.

### About the Indians.

For a number of years past it has been apparent that the conditions under which the five civilized tribes were established in the Indian territory under treaty provisions with the United States, with the right of self government and the exclusion of all white persons from within their borders, have undergone so complete a change as to render the continuance of the system thus inaugurated practically impossible.

The total number of the five civilized tribes, as shown by the last census, is 45,494, and this number has not materially increased, while the white population is estimated at 200,000 to 250,000, which by permission of the Indian government has settled in the territory.

The present area of the Indian territory contains 25,694,584 acres, much of which is very fertile land.

The United States citizens residing in the territory, most of whom have gone there by invitation or with the consent of the tribal authorities, have made permanent homes for themselves.

Valuable residences and business houses have been erected in many of them. Large business enterprises are carried on in which vast sums of money are employed, and yet these people, who have invested their capital in the development of the productive resources of the country, are without title to the land they occupy and have no voice whatever in the government, either of the nations or tribes.

The secretary of the Interior reports that the Indians have absorbed great tracts of land to the exclusion of the common people, and government by an Indian aristocracy has been practically established, to the detriment of the people.

It has been found impossible for the United States to keep its citizens out of the territory and the executive conditions contained in the treaties with these nations have for the most part become impossible for execution.

Should the agreement between the Cherokees and Chickasaws be ratified by congress and should the other tribes fail to make an agreement with the commission, then it will be necessary that some legislation shall be had by congress, which, while just and honorable to the Indians, shall be equitable to the white people who have settled upon these lands by invitation of the tribal nations.

I concur with the secretary of the Interior that there can be no cure for the evils engendered by the perversion of these great trusts excepting by their resumption by the government which created them.

### Yellow Fever Scourge.

The recent prevalence of yellow fever in a number of cities and towns throughout the south has resulted in much disturbance of commerce and demonstrated the necessity of such amendment to our quarantine laws as will make the regulations of the national quarantine authorities paramount.

The secretary of the treasury in the portion of his report relating to the operation of the marine hospital service calls attention to the defects in the present quarantine laws and recommends amendments thereto which will give the treasury department the requisite authority to prevent the invasion of epidemic diseases from foreign countries, and in times of emergency like that of the past summer will add to the efficiency of the sanitary measures for the protection of the people and at the same time prevent unnecessary restriction of commerce. I concur in his recommendation.

In further effort to prevent the invasion of the United States by yellow fever the importance of the discovery of the exact cause of the disease, which up to the present time has been undetermined, is obvious, and to this end, a systematic bacteriological investigation should be made. I therefore recommend that congress authorize the appointment of a commission by the president, to consist of four expert bacteriologists, one to be selected from the medical officers of the marine hospital service, one to be appointed from civil life, one to be detailed from the medical officers of the army and one from the medical officers of the navy.

### Sale of Union Pacific.

The Union Pacific railway, main line, was sold under the decree of the United States court for the district of Nebraska on the 1st and 31st of November of this year.

The amount due the government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, \$27,236,512, and the accrued interest thereon, \$31,211,711.75, making the total indebtedness \$58,448,223.75. The bid at the sale covered the first mortgage lien and the entire mortgage claim of the government, principal and interest.

The sale of the subsidized portion of the Kansas Pacific line, upon which the government holds a second mortgage lien, has been postponed at the instance of the government to Dec. 16, 1897.

The debt of this division of the Union Pacific railway to the government on Nov. 1, 1897, was the principal of the subsidy bonds, \$6,303,000, and the unpaid and accrued interest thereon, \$6,620,000.33, making a total of \$12,923,000.33.

The sale of this road was originally advertised for Nov. 4, but for the purpose of securing the utmost public notice of the event it was postponed until Dec. 16, and a second advertisement of the sale was made.

By the decree of the court the upset price on the sale of the Kansas Pacific will yield to the government the sum of \$2,500,000 over all prior liens, costs and charges.

If no other or better bid is made this sum is all that the government will receive on its claim of nearly \$13,000,000.

The government has no information as to whether there will be other bidders or a better bid than the minimum amount herein stated.

The question presented therefore is whether the government shall, under the authority given it by the act of March 3, 1897, purchase or redeem the road in the event that a bid is not made by private parties covering the entire government claim.

To qualify the government to bid at the sales will require a deposit of \$900,000.

I believe that under the act of 1897 it has the authority to do this and in absence of any action by congress I shall direct the secretary of the treasury to make the necessary deposit as required by the courts' decree to qualify as a bidder and to bid at the sale a sum which will at least equal the principal of the debt due the government; but suggest in order to remove all controversy that an amendment of the law be immediately passed explicitly giving such powers and appropriating in general terms whatever sum is sufficient therefor.

### Possible Ownership.

In so important a matter as the government becoming the possible owner of railroad property which it performs must conduct and operate, I feel constrained to lay before congress these facts for its consideration and action before the consummation of the sale.

It is clear to my mind that the government should not permit the property to be sold at a price which will yield less than one-half of the principal of its debt and less than one-fifth of its entire debt, principal and interest.

But whether the government, rather than accept less than its claim, should become a bidder and thereby the owner of the property, I submit to the congress for action.

The important branch of our government known as the civil service, the practical improvement of which has long been a subject of earnest discussion, has of late years received increased legislative and executive approval. During the past few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit.

### Reinstatement of Soldiers.

While the right of our veteran soldiers to reinstatement in deserving cases has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the examinations for admittance to the service enlarged and at the same time rendered less technical and more practical; and a distinct advance has been made by giving hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demand made for the removal of officials in any of the departments.

This order has been made to give to the accused his right to be heard, but without in any way impairing the power of removal, which should always be exercised in cases of inefficiency and incompetency and which is one of the vital safeguards of the civil service reform system, preventing stagnation and deadwood and keeping every employee keenly alive to the fact that the security of his tenure depends not on favor, but on his own tested and carefully watched record of service.

Much of course still remains to be accomplished before the system can be made reasonably perfect for our needs. There are places now in the classified service which ought to be exempted and others not classified in any properly be included.

I shall not hesitate to exempt cases which I think have been improperly included in the classified service or include those which in my judgment will best promote the public service.

The system has the approval of the people and it will be my endeavor to uphold and extend it.

### Some Topics Omitted.

I am forced by the length of this message to omit many important references to affairs of the government with which congress will have to deal at the present session. They are fully discussed in the departmental reports, to all of which I invite your earnest attention.

The estimates of the expenses of the government by the several departments will, I am sure, have your careful scrutiny. While the congress may not find it an easy task to reduce the expenses of the government, it should not encourage their increase.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

### MRS. MCKINLEY RALLIES.

She Regained Consciousness For a Short Time, but Grew Worse Again.

CANTON, O., Dec. 7.—There was an agreeable surprise to the children and friends gathered about the bedside of Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley yesterday afternoon. She regained consciousness sufficiently to recognize not only her children but to extend greeting to them, to her aged sister, Mrs. Osborne; Charles Miller, and to others who were near.

Nourishment was given her about noon. It was soon after this that she manifested signs of returning consciousness. The first nourishment received for several days had a telling effect and she at once rallied.

She soon afterward had another sinking spell and became unconscious, and has remained so ever since.

### President Starts For Canton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President McKinley left Washington at 7:20 last night to return to the bedside of his mother at Canton. With him were Mrs. McKinley, Miss Mabel McKinley, Miss Barber, Mrs. Abner McKinley, Assistant Secretary State Day, A. J. Duncan, two maids and the steward of the White House. The party occupied the special Pullman, Newport, which was attached to the rear of the regular western express.

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## Buy You a Heating STOVE.

Call and see our line that we are sole agents for. Moore's Airtight, Estate Radiators, Peninsular Radiators, Garland and Favorite Base Burners, Model, Favorite and Estate Oaks. All goods found in a first-class stove store.

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IT WILL PAY YOU to invest in a Typewriter. It adds tone to your correspondence and business, and is the greatest time-saver of modern times. A valuable adjunct to the home. It may prove a "friend in need." Thousands make a handsome living by it. Illustrated Catalogue furnished free.

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## Notice to Doctors.

Bids will be received by the various Magistrates of the county from the Doctors in their respective Magisterial districts up to and including

DECEMBER 20, 1897,

for the paper medical practice in their respective districts. The amount is limited to \$75 per annum for the practice in each Magisterial district.

By order of the Fiscal Court,  
WILLIAM D. COCHRAN,  
Clerk Mason County Court

## Removed

To our new Coal Decks, 302 E. Second street, and will sell SEMI CANNEL and KANAWHA COAL at prices others ask for Pomeroy Coal.

## WM. DAVIS,

PHONE 69.

Orders will receive prompt attention if left at McCarty's Jewelry Store or Tom Gullfoyle's.

1877.....1897

## T. H. N. SMITH, DENTIST.

Office, No. 130 W. Second Street—Dr. Ruth's old stand. Telephone No. 97, at residence, when my services are needed at night.

## L. H. Landman, M. D., OPTICIAN,

411 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, O., will be at the Central Hotel, Maysville, Ky., THURSDAY, JAN. 8, returning every first Thursday in each month. Glasses adjusted to all forms of defective vision at popular prices.

G. A. R.

Joseph Heiser Post, G. A. R., has elected new officers, as follows:

Commander—George W. Oldham.  
S. V.—George N. Rudy.  
J. V.—John M. Shepard.  
Chaplain—Rev. Jacob Miller.  
Surgeon—Dr. S. P. Pomeroy.  
O. D.—John Walsh.  
Quartermaster—John Helmer.  
O. G.—John V. Dea.  
Delegate to State Encampment—John M. Shepard.

There is no joy in this world equal to the happiness of motherhood. A woman's health is her dearest possession. Good looks, good times, happiness, love and its continuance, depends on her health. Almost all of the sickness of women is traceable directly or indirectly to some derangement of the organs distinctly feminine. Troubles of this kind are often neglected because a very natural and proper modesty keeps women away from physicians, whose insistence upon examination and local treatment is generally as useless as it is common. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do more for them than 99 doctors in 100. It will do more than the hundred doctor can unless he prescribes it. It is a prescription of Dr. R. V. Pierce, who for 30 years has been chief consulting physician of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y. Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and get his great book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, absolutely free."

TOBACCO INSURANCE.—J. C. Everett.

WANTED.—Fifty thousand bushels of wheat. Highest market price paid.

T. J. WINTER & Co.

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## LAMP

## SALE

We've got the goods; we've got the prices. Most complete assortment ever brought to Maysville.

Elegant Vase Lamps, 15 inches high, 99c.

Brass Banquet Lamps with 9 inch Globe, 27 inches high, \$2.10.

Night Lamps from 15c. up.

Sewing Lamps, Reading Lamps, etc.

In fact this sale will be a regular Klondike for intending purchasers.

## C. D. RUSSELL & CO.

.....NEW FIRM—NEW GOODS.....

## Leonard & Lalley,

Successors to S. A. Shaublin, Dealers in

## STOVES

Grates, Mantels, Tinware, Blue, White and Granite Ware, Galvanized Tubs, Buckets and everything carried in a first-class tin store.

Agents For Celebrated John Van Range and Eclipse Stoves and Ranges. Personal attention given Tin Roofing, Guttering, Spouting and general job work.

Tudor Building, Market St.

## Christmas Photographs.....



Why not have Photographs for Christmas? Many of your friends would welcome a gift from you of this character. If they are good Photographs they will be all the more valuable. We give you photos that are excellent in likeness and finish, and you enjoy giving while your friends enjoy receiving them. Come now.

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